

PROPOSED TARIFF IS RAKED IN REPORT

Minority Members of Senate
Finance Committee Denounce
It as Profiteer Bill.

HIGHER PRICES FORECAST

Asserts Measure Would Impose
Greater Burdens on People
Than Direct Taxes.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., May 6. (The Senate Finance Committee today rejected the minority report on the pending tariff bill, thereby, the minority report declared.)

"That there is no definitely fixed rule to measure the amount of protection afforded."

"That the aggregate burdens imposed on the people by the tariff bill will be greater than the burdens imposed by direct taxes levied by the revenue bill to the extent of between three and four billions."

"That the standard of wages in foreign competing countries is to-day more nearly equal to the American standard than ever before."

"That the cost of products bears a much lighter relation to daily wages paid to labor than in former times."

"That selling prices, neither in this country nor in foreign countries, are measured by the cost of production and that profits constitute a far larger element in these selling prices than other elements."

"That the tariff beneficiaries believe that embargoes and prohibitions upon foreign imports will enable them to reap the exorbitant profits of war times."

"That the bill ignores the principle of imposing rates to measure the difference in labor costs or in production costs here and abroad."

"That if American goods can compete with foreign goods in the markets of the world they can compete with the same goods in our own markets without entailing any disaster."

"When the Fordney bill passed the House," continues the report, "the general public regarded it as a money-making scheme and a joke than as a serious attempt at tax revision. It did not excite in them any degree of alarm because they felt sure the Senate would rewrite it, and they expected from that body sane action in their behalf. In these expectations the people have been grievously disappointed."

The report ridicules the contention that protected industries are unable to compete with the foreign upon equal terms and that the alleged influx of foreign goods constitutes a dangerous invasion and menace. To support that conclusion the report says:

"In 1921 our imports were \$2,500,000,000, and our domestic production in 1921 (the last year for which we have official statistics), was \$24,180,000,000. Upon that basis our imports represent four per cent of our production, while our exports, which were \$4,379,000,000 in 1921, represent 7 per cent of the domestic production."

"If importations amounting to 4 per cent of our annual production is such an invasion of our markets as calls for further restrictions, is not the exportation of 7 per cent of our annual production to the markets of the rest of the world?"

It is declared that the favored domestic producer, protected against foreign competition, need only by trust methods, bring about concert of action in the matter of domestic competition and selling price to enable him to make his price as high as the traffic will bear.

"Such a scheme," it adds, "will mean that the present high prices, however excessive or extortionate, will be maintained, and that the cost of living, now abnormally high, will be increased and our American industries, already honey-combed with price regulating and controlling trusts, will be further vindicated and monopolized."

OCEAN TO CHICAGO STORMY TRIP ENDS

Big Ship Passes Peril After
Peril Before She Docked.

CHICAGO, May 6 (Associated Press).—After a perilous storm tossed voyage, begun more than five months ago, the ocean steamship George W. Clyde docked here to-day, initiating a revival of lake shipping and marking a new era in the annals of midwestern transportation.

The largest vessel that has ever come from the Eastern Seaboard through the Welland Canal and into the upper lakes, the Clyde's voyage from the time she left Philadelphia, was almost a constant battle with storms.

When the ship cleared the Delaware Capes a storm blew her off her course for two days. Then, in the Bay of Fundy, she encountered an eighty mile gale, in which eighteen vessels were lost. After leaving Halifax another gale drove her out to sea for four days. Winter had set in before she reached the St. Lawrence.

The ship had to back huge ice floes for 600 miles, only to find the canal closed for the season at Montreal. Special permission had to be obtained to pass through the Lachine Canal, where the locks had to be chopped free of ice.

Entering Lake Erie the Clyde hammered into a ninety-five mile gale, which blew twenty-two ships ashore at Buffalo. It did not stop the Clyde, but the salt water skipper and crew quit in disgust.

In entering Buffalo harbor the Clyde ran on an anchor, which tore a blade from her propeller. The voyage was resumed January 1 with a captain and crew of fresh water sailors.

Outside of going aground once, in Lake Erie, and getting caught in an ice jam in the St. Clair Canal, the remainder of the voyage was uneventful except for a storm encountered in Lake Michigan to-day which delayed her docking.

The Clyde, a typical ocean-going freighter, is owned by the Chicago Steamship Lines. She is one of five vessels purchased by this company with the object of reviving lake-ocean steamship traffic. On her voyage the Clyde carried a cargo of sugar.

On its part the Arizona Government recognizes the Ukraine republic as an independent State and accepts the territory defined by the Ukraine treaties with Soviet Russia. Both countries completely repudiate former treaties between Czarist Russia, Turkey and Ukraine, declaring Turkey free from all financial obligations incurred by its Government with the Russian Empire.

In order to insure freedom of passage through the straits the two countries agree to submit the question of Black Sea navigation to a conference of the Powers involved, excluding from the conference, however, nations with navigable rivers emptying into the Black Sea.

Guarantees of mutual protection of nationals in exchange for extra territorial rights are not being accorded. The speedy establishment of postal, telegraph and radio communications is agreed upon as well as the setting up of consular offices.

An important clause calls for the cooperation of the two countries in the development of shipping, railroads and general commercial activities. The treaty finally provides for an exchange of ambassadors.

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TURKS AND UKRAINE SIGN NEW COMPACT

Treaty Opens Way for Settlement
of Black Sea Navigation Problems.

LABOR UNREST AGAIN DISTURBS GERMANY

Living Cost 32 Times 1913.
While Wages Have Risen
Only 24 Fold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Berlin, May 6. (The basic cause for the labor unrest in Germany is that the sharp rise in prices is beginning to pinch the workers, even though most of them have employment. The living cost has increased 32 times over 1913, while wages have risen only 24 times over those of 1913. Employers and trade unions' commissions are now sitting permanently instead of once every six months in an effort to determine proper wage rates.)

Leaders of the trades unions declare that the Communists seek to exploit this growing discontent among German workers to provoke a new uprising.

Strikes in the south of Germany over hours and other conditions.

The employers propose to continue the existing eight hour day without giving the workers Saturday afternoon off, while the workers want a straight forty-six hour week. The textile industry is half paralyzed because of strikes over a difference of two hours weekly.

The workers charge that the employers have organized an offensive against the eight hour day and the Central Trades Union after some hesitation has finally agreed to grant a fund to fight the employers.

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'AMERICA' PRESENTED TO LEGION IN PARIS

Foch and Herrick at Ceremony Over War Painting.

PARIS, May 6.—Seven soldiers were the object of reverent attention to-day at the Inter-Allied Club during the ceremony of presentation of the picture "America" by the French Ministry of War to the American Legion.

Two of these soldiers were in the painting itself, depicting an American soldier supporting a wounded French comrade.

polish and four men in American uniforms standing at attention beside the seventh, Marshal Foch, who was referred to by Ambassador Herrick in a brief address as "the rock against which battles were shattered."

Marshal Foch, in his reply, said as he looked upon the painting:

"The unknown soldiers represented in this picture are a guaranty of future friendship between two sister republics. I salute them, and, through them, my comrades in arms in great America."

It was drawn up three months ago by Youssef Kemal Bey and Michael Frone, commander of the armed forces in Ukraine and the Crimea. It probably will be followed immediately by a commercial treaty settling in detail all economic and financial questions of the two countries. Ukraine pledges itself to recognize no other Government in Turkey than the Nationalists and accepts in the scope of the new treaty the territory comprised in the national pact of 1920 drawn up by Ottoman deputies in Constantinople and the frontiers established by articles 1 and 3 of the Russo-Turkish treaty of March 16, 1921, also are recognized.

On its part the Arizona Government recognizes the Ukraine republic as an independent State and accepts the territory defined by the Ukraine treaties with Soviet Russia. Both countries completely repudiate former treaties between Czarist Russia, Turkey and Ukraine, declaring Turkey free from all financial obligations incurred by its Government with the Russian Empire.

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